

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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CHATTANOOGA NEWS CO.

There was danger that the country might forget about Senator Sherman.

On one proposition—that of observing rest day—Irishmen seem to be a unit.

Col. George Harvey is also confining his fighting to the western side of the Atlantic.

Every day the German task of breaking through the western front becomes a bigger one.

Profiteering exists everywhere in Germany. Headline. And the profiteers are doubtless a unit against peace.

The more the matter is discussed the more friends are made for the sheep. And the sheep needs friends just now.

People in this country feel almost as proud of any success achieved by Belgian troops as if they were Americans.

The weather for the past week or two has served to discourage agitation as to the proper time to take them off.

If you don't vote in the primary, don't cuss about the character of man chosen to transact your public business.

Gov. Rye may not get around to the matter of offering a reward for the Lexington lynchings before his term expires.

After reading Senator Sherman's speech, Ambassador Francis will probably prefer to remain among the Bolsheviks.

We have not noted the institution of an ouster suit in Memphis for several days now. Life must be very dull in the Bluff City.

Mr. Gompers can perform effective public service by heading off strikes in present circumstances. And he seems inclined to perform it.

One reason for his success is attributed by Charles M. Schwab to the fact that he never employed any of his wife's kinkles in his plans.

Berlin is apparently expecting the balance of the civilized world to join in the war to curb her dominion. The expectation is a very natural one.

Endurance of English, charge of French and pep that belongs to an American—that is a very good description of our boys at the front.

That some of the shipping recently obtained from Japan may be used to make available the surplus of wheat in Australia is agreeable information.

The lord mayor of Dublin wants to come over and tell Wilson about it. Which reminds us that pilgrimages to Washington were quite the fad a year ago.

"Over the top" is the motto of the boys in France. It ought to—and must—be the slogan of the folks at home as applied to the liberty bond campaign.

Chas. M. Schwab is finding friends that he didn't know he had. But after all everything is contingent on his delivery of the goods—in the shape of ships.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's point that the government has a right to conscript women—the same as men—when it has made them citizens, seems to be well taken.

Michigan would honor itself more than him if it elected Henry Ford to the senate. But it is extremely doubtful whether it would contribute to his usefulness.

Sometimes a German militarist manifests an almost human intelligence. When he is compelled to express his admiration for the French soldier, for instance.

Congress is not to weary in well-doing. Having added so immeasurably to the supply of daylight, a bill has been introduced to add another month to the year.

The successful rally into Ostend and Zeebrugge harbors opens again the speculation as to what might be accomplished by the combined allied fleets in offensive action.

Mary Pickford finds a ready and profitable market for her tresses and her pen when patriotically offered—but her offer of kisses seems to have had a dispersing effect upon the audience.

## THEY KNOW ABOUT CHICKAMAUGA.

A correspondent writing on this page urges strongly that a committee of Chattanoogaans visit Washington for the purpose of inducing the war department to send more troops to Chickamauga park.

We would like, of course, for the government to make the fullest and best use of this great camp, especially because we believe there is none more ideally located from a standpoint of health, climate, transportation and convenience in the country.

And the personnel of the committee suggested could not be improved on.

But we do not believe it would be worth while to send a committee. In the first place, the war department knows all about the advantages of Chickamauga. There are officers in the department who have served in the regiments here. Others have been recently on tours of inspection. The department has repeatedly indicated its intention of using the reservation to the utmost, and already has done so.

The sort of pressure through committees, petitions, etc., and visits of congressmen which used to be very effective cuts little figure these days. Perhaps the biggest thing that came south is the powder plant at Nashville and the board of trade nor any one else in that city knew anything about it until it was located. In fact, it has several times been suggested to congressmen that committees be not sent at this time. There are thousands of people in Washington on such business and they take up too much time of the government.

We may rest assured that Camp Forrest will continue to be a mobilization or expansion point. In addition, it is likely it will be used more and more as a great medical training camp. We have already seen this camp grow to large proportions. Chattanooga will have associated with it a very fine body of men preparing for most important and scientific branches of the service.

Taking it all in all there have been more troops near Chattanooga since the beginning of the war than near any other city, and with the training camps, officers' and medical, we have had exceptional recognition and have enjoyed association with as fine a body of young men as ever gathered together.

The best pull we have for further recognition is the good word those who have been here have said.

Chattanooga is anxious for troops if they can be conveniently and efficiently trained here. We believe they can.

We point to the record. We don't want this camp used, if there is any other which is better fitted for Uncle Sam's service at this trying time. Results speak more loudly than arguments of committees, and we have no doubt at all that the department is more cognizant of the situation than most of us, and we may be sure if our advantages are such as we think they are they will not be overlooked.

OTHER LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, did a wise and generous thing the other day when he withdrew an amendment he had offered to a bill before the senate, his amendment providing that no newspaper printed in the German language should be transmitted through our mails.

He came to the conclusion that his amendment was improper, after quite a discussion in the senate, and especially after a statement by Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, that he believed that most of our German language newspapers were supporting the government and he was quite sure that there was very little sedition among those who spoke that language and as a representative of a constituency in which there were many such citizens, he did not think such a suspicion should rest upon them. Too many German names are printed every day in the casualty lists to leave any doubt as to that.

Ultimately, it is to be hoped, there will not be a newspaper in the United States printed in any other than the English language, which is spoken by a large portion of our people. But as long as we have numerous immigrants from other countries it would be unjust to deprive these people of their sources of information.

There is no form of oppression more odious than that of forcing a language on a people, other than their mother tongue. For a century and a half Prussia has endeavored to compel the Poles and Alsatian French to speak German. Austria has dealt in similar legislation, and without good results. Now Russia has treated the Finns and now they are setting up their own government. Such legislation as was prepared is objectionable for the reason the president disapproved of the court-martial for sedition. It is too much like the methods of our enemy.

With our system of public schools, in which attendance is compulsory, and they of their own free will will abandon the language of the old country, and gradually these papers will die.

They are now compelled to furnish translations of leading articles to the postoffice department, which is entirely proper, and such as are seditions should be denied the use of the mails, but further than this it would not now seem proper to go. Indeed, as brought out in the debate, it is doubtful if it would be constitutional.

Food products to the amount of 100,000,000 bushels a year are wasted in the manufacture of booze. A large number of men are also employed who might otherwise contribute to the production of food instead of its destruction. The Kaiser's friends that the rum business should not be disturbed while the war is in progress.

## MOTIVE BEHIND IT.

The increasingly influential position of Secretary Baker—the man about whom so much has been heard for the past few months—is being everywhere commented upon. That he is just the type of man to fill the difficult position which he holds may seem like a paradoxical statement, but the country is apparently settling down upon that conclusion. That he determines each question upon its present merits, instead of his own previous predilection, is coming to be more generally recognized. He is trying to provide for the needs of the war situation rather than to establish future military policies for the country. In this connection, the San Francisco Bulletin declares that "if Mr. Baker belonged to the school of Roosevelt and Wood, there would naturally be some doubt as to whether a request for an immense army was not influenced quite as much by a liking for immense armies as by the exigencies of the military situation." But it is recognized that the secretary is not interested in armies and wars as ends in themselves, but purely as means of achieving certain purposes. The public, therefore, has much more confidence in his recommendations as to the necessary steps in the prosecution of the war. Further on the Bulletin continues:

"The American people are, on the whole, in the position of Mr. Baker. They do not like war or discipline. They have been persuaded that war and discipline are morally and materially necessary in this present momentary stage of the world's travail. Mr. Baker is trusted because he is eminently representative, as neither his predecessor nor any other merely 'strong man' would have been. Baker is strong enough; he smokes his pipe, smiles, fences with congressional committees and comes out victor. He is sensible, and carries this great mass of people and materials toward military effectiveness as fast as its material and psychological condition will let it go. He merely refrains from—or is incapable of—roaring and bullying."

That Secretary Baker "adopts even hostile suggestions when they seem sensible" expresses the situation very well. He has kept an open mind for this very purpose. He has not hesitated to substitute efficiency for inefficiency whenever the latter was pointed out; so well has he done this that he has cut away the soil from beneath the feet of his critics, leaving them little to stand upon but their abstract theories of the necessity of a German system of militarism after the war.

Secretary Baker's experiences have been remarkably similar to the earlier ones of Secretary Daniels. His ultimate vindication promises to be about as complete. Both of them have suffered at the hands of those who had axes to grind and ulterior purposes to serve. It has been simply a question of getting the people to understand the issues involved.

DON'T KILL THEM.

The enactment of laws to prevent or curtail the slaughter of heifer calves have frequently been agitated since the country's production of livestock production, compared with consumption, has been slowing up. But perhaps few such laws have been passed. It is a matter very difficult to deal with by law. Regard must necessarily be had to circumstance. But it is also a matter that must have intelligent attention if our supply of milk and meat animals is not to dwindle from year to year. The war has brought this lesson home to us as it has to many others. The habits of farmers, as well as those of other people, are not changed in a day, hence the need of agitation of matters that have not heretofore received the proper amount of attention. In a recent number of that paper, the Southern Agriculturist urged the saving of heifer calves in language as follows:

"The department of agriculture estimated that there were in the country Jan. 1, 1918, 23,824,000 milk cows as compared with 22,894,000 Jan. 1, 1917. It will not do, however, to conclude from these figures that the future supply of cows is assured. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the next two or three years are likely to see a decrease rather than an increase in the number of cows. Special Assistant Secretary of Agriculture R. A. Pearson is quoted as saying that a larger number of calves were slaughtered in 1916 than for some years previous, and more in 1917 than ever before. This means that the number of young cows available into milk this year and next will be smaller than for a good many years. It means, too, that if the slaughter of calves is kept up this year and next, 1920 and 1921 will find us with a greatly reduced number of cows. The old cows will pass out of usefulness in spite of all we can do, and if the calves are not saved a cow shortage is bound to result."

"A cow shortage would be a national calamity."

"Save the heifer calves, every one of them that will make a decent milk cow or a decent producer of beef calves. They will be needed, and a profit from keeping them is practically assured. Save your own not only, but if you have a chance buy whatever number you have skim-milk to feed and raise them, too."

"Save the heifer calves, every heifer calf you can. So doing, you are helping the country and helping yourself."

It must not be understood that the silver bill passed by the senate refers to the gentleman from Nebraska—Louisville Post. Why not? It does seem to have a very pronounced reference to him.

If views of the kind Senator Sherman expresses were in the ascendancy there is little doubt that the Bolsheviks would get a start here. One reason why the so-called radical elements are supporting the war is that the president is not such a reactionary as his critics.

Hon. Charles S. Hamill made a great speech, too, and left many facts in the minds of his hearers.

## TRENCH DIGGING NECESSARY.

Speaking of the surplus of men in Italy, the Springfield Republican says:

"If the allies could have followed the curve of maximum efficiency they would probably have drawn earlier upon this source so much nearer than the United States and so much more quickly available. If the surplus labor of Italy had been set to work digging trench upon trench behind the lines as Hindenburg set the Belgians at work, contrary to the laws of war, the allies would have been much better prepared for the shock, even if no Italian troops had been transferred, and Italy would have been economically reinforced, while the strain on shipping facilities would have been correspondingly reduced."

There has been too much of a disposition to go off half cocked in this war, and the allies may well get their heads together so that better co-ordination may be practiced. There are yet many people who do not consider at all the problems of agriculture, industry and transportation in connection with the struggle. Their idea of patriotism is to put a young man at once in khaki, and perhaps he may be for months in training camps, while his labor would be more useful in driving a nail into a ship, turning a shell or running a plow. If our forces were in Europe and were stopped by a river, the first thing we would do would be to lay a pontoon bridge. As a matter of fact, we are over a river 3,000 miles wide, and we must build a bridge of ships. We must have the ships, supplies of ammunition and shells, food, and clothing, as well as men. The men must be given some training now, but they should be co-ordinated with necessary industries, too.

Great Britain realized that its great part in the first of the war was to support its allies economically and financially, and magnificently did its part. Gradually, however, the great British army was gathered on the western front.

We must not, in our zeal for a place on the firing line, which is laudable and of course finally necessary, fail to do our other part, which is much like that of Great Britain in the first years of the war.

There is no glamor of war about trench digging. But it has to be done and those who are close to the line might well do it.

One of the sentiments expressed by "Gypsy" Smith last night was sympathy for Russia. We are glad to have heard such an expression from an Englishman. So much has been uttered in the way of abuse of Russia that we are likely to have our views on the subject warped. We must remember how that great empire has suffered, how much it gave to the allied cause, and how completely prostrated it was at the time it made peace. Then, as the evangelist has said, Russia has learned and from its experience the world has learned how little mercy is to be expected from the enemy. Nothing that has occurred has so crystallized liberty lovers all over the world for a continuance of the war as have the political outrages perpetrated on Russia, after the promise had been made that there should be no annexations. Russia will "come back." It is as impossible to maintain an odious autocracy over Russia today, having breathed the breath of liberty, as it was over France after 1793.

Rarely has an audience in Chattanooga been more under the influence of the magnetism of the speaker than that which heard the famous British evangelist, "Gypsy" Smith, at the patriotic meeting last night. He is of strong personality, the Roman lineage being well marked in his appearance. His chief power, we believe, is his sympathy and when he relates, in his most musical voice, and with unaffected acting, the stories of the trenches he reaches the hearts of his hearers.

As was very proper, the mark which Chattanooga is to reach in the liberty loan campaign is raised from \$4,000,000 to \$4,500,000. If "Gypsy" Smith hadn't come we might have been satisfied to do less, but not now.

The offensive is renewed. Pretty soon we will get real mad.

Gen. Pershing has issued orders to the censor not to pass braggadocio accounts of small engagements. Such publications make us ridiculous in the eyes of our allies. In their battles there are hundreds of thousands engaged and thousands killed. Some day we will be in their class and our perspectives will be truer.

COAL MINERS TO GET PAY RAISED MAY 15

Birmingham, Ala., April 24.—A further adjustment of wages for employees at coal mines in Alabama will be made effective May 15 with the operators and operators, and that there will be effort given in every direction to the coal operators of Alabama and employees at mines, including President Kennamer and Organizer Harrison, of the United Mine Workers of America, have returned to Birmingham. Announcements made as to the adjustment of wages is of the optimistic nature, and the plans are being worked out.

It is expected that there will be further cementing of sentiment between the operators and the miners, and that the coal industry will be further strengthened.

COLBERT COUNTY, ALABAMA: EXCEEDS ITS ALLOTMENT

(Associated Press.)

Tusculum, Ala., April 24.—Colbert county is far exceeding the allotment of the third liberty loan assigned by the committee having in charge the estimates. Up to Saturday the aggregate subscriptions had reached nearly \$500,000. The amount originally assigned Colbert county was \$135,000 and it is believed that the subscriptions will reach a million before May 15.

## OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo

WELL, I'VE GOT MY WORK ALL DONE. NOW FOR THE OPENING GAMES OF THE GOLF SEASON. I GUESS MY CLUBS ARE IN THE STOCK ROOM YET.

YES, THEY'RE IN THERE. I SENT THEM OUT THE OTHER DAY AND HAD THEM ALL FIXED UP FOR YOU.

Blogger was trying to get the registration card of someone deceased.

"And I'll bet he hasn't bought his quota of third issue liberty bonds!" snorted Mr. Rangle. "I'll turn him in!"

But when informed that the slacking Blogger had \$20 Mr. Rangle suggested it would be a good thing to get it from him to invest in a liberty bond before Mr. Blogger was "turned in."

Mr. Blogger turned in himself at this juncture, and Gus had barely time to get the poker dice on the bar as though it would naturally appear they were starting a game of indoor golf without thought of the newcomer.

"Hiss, hiss!" Hiss and rattle," cried Mr. Blogger. "The old King Snake of the Order of Sagacious Serpents knows his little book!"

"Maybe he's spent the twenty dollars and bought a card," whispered Gus.

"Nobody chased, nothing worse," Mr. Rangle barked back, and then remarked, "This isn't for cheap skates. It's \$5 a roll."

To the relief of all Mr. Blogger displayed several five-dollar bills and tossed one on the bar.

"You throw first," said Gus. "For it is always well to know what is to be."

Mr. Blogger had his luck with him, in measure. He shook the round leather box and rolled out the cubes. "Fives ace," he cried, gaily.

"Ha, there goes one on the floor!" cried Gus, as he depressed the bar, and also Mr. Blogger, with a little lever device installed for just such emergencies. "You'll have to throw again," Mr. Blogger said so. His next throw netted two small pairs. He lost his \$5, and eventually, the whole twenty.

"At all that money he comes over," Mr. Blogger remarked, huskily.

"It will do you no good where you are going," said Mr. Rangle. "You are a slacker trying to get a fake registration card."

"Me?" cried Mr. Blogger, slyly. "What a chance! The King Snake of the Order of Sagacious Serpents knows how to his and rattle. I've got a registration card of my own. It's fourth class. I claimed exemption on account of having a young wife and two daughters dependent on me. My wife isn't young and they are her daughters. But they appreciated the compliment, and my bride has put me on a generous allowance!"

"It isn't an allowance that lets you in my place," said Gus, indignantly. "Throw him out, boys!"

And the boys threw him out.

SAVE VEGETABLES BY DRYING THEM

Editor The News:

Recently the press of the country has carried dispatches under a Washington date line, bearing what seemed to be official authority, setting out the alleged fact that we are to lose some 30,000,000 bushels of potatoes because they cannot be, or have not been, consumed by the people. Last year's crop was large, for the reason that the food administration a year ago urged upon the people the necessity of large production of Irish potatoes. The people responded, and now it appears that they produced more than the world could use. At least we have a surplus here at home and at this late date it is said to be impossible to send them to starving Europeans for the reason that they would spoil before arriving at any foreign port.

I very seriously doubt if such a condition could materialize in any other first-class country on earth. And in view of this doubt it seems to me that something should be done to stop the waste. There is no good reason why in times like these 30,000,000 bushels of good potatoes should be lost to the world—hailed out and allowed to rot on the farms or dumped into lakes and rivers.

The incident makes an investigation conducted last fall by the United States agricultural department into the question of dehydration all the more interesting, for under the dehydration plan every pound of vegetable waste can be eliminated. It is, I believe, worth the labor and newspaper space to explain, briefly at least, the dehydration system now in use in France and highly developed in the German empire. The facts came out in the course of a hearing conducted by a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture, and these facts have been printed in pamphlet form by the agricultural department for free distribution. Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Senator Overman, of North Carolina; and the late Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, were members of this subcommittee and gave the plan their hearty approval, as did all other members of the committee.

In the course of the hearing a large number of expert witnesses from the agricultural department were heard, private parties engaged in the dehydration industry, now on its first lap in the United States, and many representatives of large hotels and hospitals, unqualifiedly endorsing the plan as the only feasible means for preserving all vegetable and fruit waste.

Briefly stated, the committee found that fruits and vegetables may be cheaply and quickly dried by dehydration; that all fruits and vegetables dried in this manner are as good as fresh as the food value is concerned, and almost as pleasing to the palate, as fresh goods; that products of the dehydration plants keep indefinitely and may be shipped without the least fear of loss from spoiling. The process of drying is to blow heated air from pipe coils over the fruit or vegetables by means of a large fan, and thus remove all of the water, leaving the solids, which contain the food materials, perfectly dry. The dried product is then enclosed in nonconducting containers, made of paper, and stored away.

The owners of a large dehydration plant on the Pacific coast were active in the hearing before the committee and supplied all of the information desired by the committee. They frankly admitted that they were financially interested in getting dried fruits and vegetables, especially the latter, approved by the government. They own several thousand acres of land in California and a large plant for the drying of hops. The hop industry has been seriously crippled by prohibition laws, and it is now the purpose of the owners of the land and plant mentioned to cultivate their lands in staple vegetables and dry them in their dehydration plants. In this manner they claimed that they would preserve their property and at the same time add a great deal to the food supply of the nation. Their recommendation was that the government create a number of dehydration plants throughout the country and dry all of the fruit and vegetables that cannot be consumed by the people in the green state, holding the dried products for our armies against short crops and enlarged demands, such as exist at the present time. The

cost of erecting and equipping dehydration plants ranges from \$500 to \$50,000.

The investigation developed the noteworthy fact that there is but one dehydration plant in all the south, and this one is located at Tusculum, Ala., erected by the late Booker T. Washington, and appears to be the only one in the south that is drying sweet potatoes in this plant and grinding them into flour the Tusculum school has reduced, since the war began, the consumption of wheat flour in the little town more than 250 pounds a week.

There appear in the government pamphlet, a copy of which I have received from the agricultural department, testimonials from a number of the largest hotels in the country, setting out that for several years they have used no green vegetables. Among these hotels are the Elks-Carter Hotel and the New Willard. Senator Smith asked in some astonishment if the vegetables he had been eating at the New Willard were dried. He was asked in the affirmative and said that they were from one to five years old. This information caused another senator to ask how long vegetables dried by this process would keep. One of the experts from the agricultural department replied that he did not know, but he declared that records in the war department at Washington showed that the British army had consumed recently 20,000 pounds of dried vegetables bought during the Boer war, eighteen years ago. This quantity was left over from the war. The British war department reported to the Washington department that the vegetables were entirely satisfactory at that age.

Now, if we had these dehydration plants scattered over the country the 30,000,000 bushels of potatoes said to be in danger of rotting could be dried and put away for shipment to Europe. They could be shipped anywhere in the world in the dried state. Cooking automatically replaces the water removed by the drying process. The advocates of the drying plan are that it eliminates all waste; that it removes from the transportation systems thousands of tons of tin and lumber, now used in canning and crating; that it reduces transportation charges, since the dried vegetables may be shipped by freight instead of express.

The subcommittee unanimously recommended the adoption of the dehydration plan for saving fruits and vegetables as a war measure, and drew a bill, which the agricultural department has since approved, providing a fund for the erection of plants at points to be selected after the bill becomes a law. The southern senators said during the hearing that he had secured from the agricultural department showing that about 50 per cent. of the potato production of the far south is lost through inability of the growers to get them to market before they spoil. The bill, if passed, would be believed that every bushel grown could be saved and distributed throughout the world.

I have thus briefly referred to this matter, believing that it is the forerunner of a comparatively new American enterprise that will meet the demand of the agricultural classes for a market for their surplus production. It is a matter of the most vital importance to the grower of potatoes, tomatoes and, in fact, all vegetables and fruits would haul his products to a drying plant, just like the cotton planter now hauls his cotton to the gin. I should state, in conclusion, that it was developed during the hearing that Germany has 1,000 dehydration plants in operation throughout that country and that the allies and the central powers are dehydrating. France also has a large number of such plants. It is, I believe, Germany and France to maintain such enterprises, why would it not pay us?

J. G. RICE.

Chattanooga, April 22, 1918.

Think We Should Get Busy.

Editor The News:

What is the matter with Chattanooga? Has she gone to sleep and won't wake up, or is she content to rest on her oars and let the other towns pull their stroke until Chattanooga is either left behind or has to put extra efforts forth in order to trail in behind?

The inactivity of Chattanooga is most forcibly brought to mind almost every day in the columns of our daily papers, where news items appear telling of the arrival or coming of additional thousands of new troops to Camp Gordon, Camp Greene, Camp Taylor, Camp Lee, etc., and not a word about the citizens of Chattanooga counting to Chattanooga. True, this is a matter wholly in the hands of the war department, but does any one think the government would be, at this time, when every effort is being put forth to raise money on which to prosecute the war, purchasing land at Camp Gordon or any other temporary camp, especially when it owns and has owned for a number of years sufficient acreage at Chickamauga to comfortably house and drill an army of great proportions, and that the only expense to be encountered over and above that already invested at this point, would be the probable erection of a few more cantonments. Here a costly system of water mains, permanent roads and other accommodations and necessities are already in place and ready to be added to at any time with very little expense or trouble.

The arguments in favor of Chickamauga park are so numerous and varied and so well known to every loyal Chattanoogaan that it is not necessary even to enumerate them. Yet we are sitting idle and allowing other cities—Atlanta, Anniston, etc.—to benefit by the almost daily arrival of new troops, while we are doing nothing to help or expect to soon be under "marching orders."

Every Chattanoogaan, irrespective of his politics or what not, should put his shoulder to the wheel and push with all his might for a greater interest by Washington in Chickamauga park and its possibilities as an army camp.

I trust you will be sufficiently interested, Mr. Editor, to take this up editorially and in your news columns to the end that the citizens of Chattanooga who heretofore have not been backward in pushing the city's claim to recognition shall combine their efforts and make a "raid" on Washington, presenting the claims of Chickamauga park as only a true Chattanoogaan can present them. And I would go further and suggest that a committee of representative citizens, such as ex-Mayor Thompson, H. Clay Evans, Judge Nathan Bachman, T. R. Preston, Mayor Littleton and others, be named and sent to Washington with instructions to get behind our senators and representatives and have some real recognition made of and accorded to Chattanooga and Chickamauga park. Aside from the cantonment plan which goes to Maryville and the powder plant which is allotted to Nashville territory, Tennessee has been absolutely neglected at the great army camp now going on at home and abroad.

Let's do something. Let's get busy and make Chattanooga the front ranks of army camps in the world. Let's get busy.

W. V. TERRELL.